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**Fruit Trees Propagated from
Bearing Orchards**

WALLINGFORD NURSERIES
of
**BARNES NURSERY & ORCHARD
COMPANY**

WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT

To Our Friends:

FIRST of all, we wish to express a few words of thanks to those friends and customers who have shown by their repeat and new orders, confidence in us, in our stock and in our business. Throughout this catalogue are printed letters from many of these who say they are glad to have entrusted their orders to us.

Our 1924 business was nearly 50 per cent ahead of any previous season, and that of 1925 was 25 per cent ahead of that in 1924, and advance orders indicate that this present year will surpass any we have had heretofore. We appreciate the confidence placed in us and will always strive to merit it.

All departments of our business are constantly under the supervision of some member of our firm, which, together with the fact that we employ only the very best help obtainable, and have trained these to understand our ways and methods of doing business, goes far toward giving us and our customers the results wished for—namely, satisfaction. Our nursery foreman has had over 20 years' experience in every branch of the nursery work from planting the stock right through to the packing out of orders, and our organization works quietly, smoothly and accurately.

A point we wish to emphasize here is this: That the cutting of all scions for bud-wood is under the personal supervision of our Mr. Norman H. Barnes, and while this work is exacting in its season, yet it is of such vital importance to the resulting trees and the orchards they grow into, that we do not entrust it to any subordinate. Life is too short to spend years in growing a Peach, a Pear or an Apple orchard only to find later on some varieties in it that ought not to be there. *We do not have nor hope for nor even want an immense nursery business: such a business loses its personal nature and when personal contact is lost, chances for error creep in through irresponsible or careless help.*

And now, another point we wish to especially emphasize: We bud all of our Peach and Apple trees direct from bearing orchards *each year*, not occasionally, and since we advertise these as propagated from bearing orchards, of course, we must sell our own stock. Occasionally, when we have become sold out of some particular variety and our customers ask us to get it for them, we gladly do the best we can, but we make it a point to state the fact when any Peach or Apple not of our own growing is supplied.

"Propagated from Bearing Orchards" is the hallmark of our trees. And we have sought out the best bearing strains, at times going hundreds of miles to get buds of some particular variety from trees that were of better type than the average. In describing varieties, we go into this matter further.

We are orchardists as well as nurserymen—we grow fruit for market. We believe in our methods and in our stock; and so we are planting several thousand of our own trees in our orchards. There is no question about the greater certainty, and the better bearing habit, of trees propagated from orchard trees of known record. It costs more to grow such trees, and yet we are offering our stock "Propagated from Bearing Orchards," at prices very much like the prices asked for ordinary trees. We want to spread our stock as much as we can; we are proud of it; and aside from what we sell it for, we expect to benefit by the advertisement of the trees themselves. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

We are operating over 800 acres, most of which are under cultivation. In addition to our nursery, we grow for market all the fruits of the season, hence we know from own experience what varieties do best and how plants and trees ought to be grown. The stock we offer to our customers, we absolutely believe to be correct; it is the same stock that we plant in our own orchards. We say of our stock, "Take it, plant it, care for it; and some day it will care for you." And then you will be glad to say that you bought your trees from Barnes Nursery & Orchard Company of Wallingford, Connecticut, who *propagate from bearing trees!*

We are located on the Boston Post Road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the center of Wallingford. Our 800 acres of nursery and orchards are in one block. We shall be more than glad to have those interested visit our place and see what we have.

Ours is the Barnes Nursery & Orchard Company at Wallingford, Connecticut. We mention that to avoid possible confusion with other firms. We have no connection whatever with any other "Barnes" firm.



Wallingford Nurseries
of
Barnes Nursery and Orchard Company
WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT

Something About Business Terms

LOCATION: We are on the main highway from New York to Boston, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad about 1½ miles north of Wallingford depot.

VARIETIES: In making up our propagating list and from the resulting stock, this catalogue, we have aimed to include only stable varieties of suitability and proved merit. A short list of varieties means less chance for error and lower cost of production. If 75% of the varieties listed by most nurserymen were dropped, the fruit industry would be immensely benefited.

NO AGENTS: We employ no agents whatever. This list is our *only* salesman. The saving in agents' commissions is our customers' gain.

INFORMATION: If any information is wanted, not found herein, write us and we will cheerfully advise you as best we can out of our experience in growing fruit, and without your incurring any obligation whatever.

TERMS: Bank draft or money order must accompany all orders of \$25 or less. We will ship larger orders C.O.D., provided 25% of the amount is sent with the order.

DISCOUNTS: A discount of 5% will be allowed on all orders where the whole amount is sent with the order.

CLAIMS: If any, must be made on receipt of the stock and, if just, satisfaction is guaranteed. No claims will be entertained after 5 days from the receipt of stock.

NON-WARRANTY: We strive to avoid mistakes, but in the event that any nursery stock sold by us should prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof are furnished to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the buyer, either refill that portion of the order which was mislabeled, by another delivery of stock or refund the purchase price. But in any case, the seller is not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. All sales or agreements to sell are made subject to shortage of nursery stock from fire, frosts, floods, drought or other causes beyond control of the seller.

PARCEL POST: Strawberries, because so perishable, should always be shipped by Parcel Post; large orders by express. Postage should be included in your remittance and can be estimated as follows in

first and second zone: No charge less than 5 cents; Strawberries, 8 cents per 100 or fraction thereof; Asparagus, 20 cents per 100; Roses, Perennials and Berry bushes (except Strawberries), 5 cents; each additional plant, 1 cent. This is the postage required.

APPLICATION OF PRICES: Customers may select 10 of any one kind of fruit, such as 10 Peach, at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 500 at the 1000 rate.

MINIMUM ORDER: On account of the high cost of handling small orders, we cannot accept orders of less than \$1.00.

ORDER EARLY: Unless instructed to the contrary, we ship orders in the rotation in which they are received. We do not, however, ship before the proper time for planting. Our customers can help us to give them fullest satisfaction by ordering *early*.

INSPECTION:

State of Connecticut

No. 129

Date: October 20, 1925.

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
NURSERY INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify: That Barnes Nursery & Orchard Co. of Wallingford, Conn. has registered as a Nurseryman, that the nursery stock has been duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 265, of the Public Acts of 1925, and that it is apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases. This certificate expires August 1, 1926.

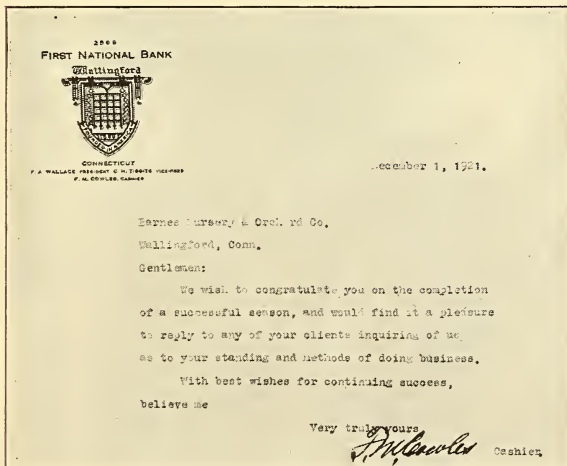
(Signed) W. E. BRITTON,
State Entomologist

And again: Bear it in mind that our trees are
"Propagated from Bearing Orchards"

ORCHARDS OUR TREES ARE FROM:

While the cost of propagating from bearing orchards is much greater than from nursery rows, yet we all know the chance of mixing varieties in the latter practice; and so we do our entire propagation from bearing trees securing, wherever possible, scions from individual trees of improved strains and types. We have already propagated from the orchards of the following well-known fruit growers:

Elijah Rogers, Southington, Conn.
L. C. Root & Son, Farmington, Conn.
W. A. Henry & Son, Wallingford, Conn.
M. E. Cooke & Son, Wallingford, Conn.
Our Own Orchards, Wallingford, Conn.
Conyers Farm, George Drew, Manager,
Greenwich, Conn.
C. E. and H. W. Hathaway, Swansea, Mass.
Roy Gulley, Rockville, Conn.
Mountain View Orchards, Hazardville, Conn.
C. O. Young & Sons, Wallingford, Conn.





View in our Peach Orchard where some of our peach buds are cut. Note the limbs bending with fruit

PEACHES

Given a good, well-drained loam, in a section where the thermometer does not often go below 15 degrees below zero, and preferably some elevation, Peach growing offers one of the very best of opportunities. The trees quickly reach bearing size if properly cared for, so that at three years of age they should be well ready for business. In spite of the fact that some horticulturists do not recommend interplanting with Apples, chiefly because the temptation to leave the Peaches in after they should be cut out is too strong, our own experience and that of thousands of growers, is that they are one of the most ideal crops to grow along in a young Apple orchard until that comes into bearing. By so doing, not only are the returns from the Peaches secured, but the Apple orchard also can represent just so much more profit and be ready to continue the profit making after the Peach trees are removed at 10 to 12 years of age. We have followed this practice for 35 years, and are still doing it with our youngest plantings.

Although the Oriental Peach moth is offering a problem in some sections, many Government experts are working on it, and we have yet to hear of an insect or disease that could not be controlled. In New Jersey, where the infestation is oldest, natural enemies are giving 95 per cent control, and our own observation is that the first infestations in any district are apt to be the worst. A few years ago, when San José scale first appeared, a terrible calamity was freely prophesied, but who can say that scale was not a blessing in disguise. The control methods for scale have given fruit of so much better quality that returns have been multiplied many times over.

The Peach season of 1925, while resulting in many variations in percentage of crop, was, in general, very satisfactory, and fruit brought prices heretofore unheard of. A truckman from Vermont visited our orchards for a load of Apples in September, saying that he had been asked \$2.35 per 14-quart basket for a load of Peaches, and while he could not afford to pay that and truck them back to Vermont, local buyers were taking out over 1000 baskets per day from this grower, and fighting with one another to get enough for their loads, and our own observation showed that the public paid \$3.00 and more per 14-quart basket for Elberta Peaches, and seemed to be glad to get them. Is there any overproduction in Peaches? Certainly not in northeastern United States.

We offer a fine lot of trees, with as good root systems as we have ever grown. Don't delay in placing your order, for while our assortment is good early, invariably, we become broken as the season advances.

Greensboro. August 1. This is the first profitable variety in the Peach season. Fruit is medium to large, beautifully colored and in most years quite free when ripe. Flesh white. Tree is very hardy in bud.

Arp Beauty. August 3. A very beautiful, yellow variety of quality unsurpassed by any during the season. Although the tree itself is not as hardy as some, it is very hardy in bud and will fruit when any variety does; in fact, fruits so heavily that it must often be thinned to give the best size.

PLANT FRUIT TREES "PROPAGATED FROM BEARING ORCHARDS"

PEACHES—*continued*

Carman. August 15. A vigorous, prolific white variety, beautifully colored and of large size. Carman usually ushers in the real Peach season. After this there is practically no break in varieties until the end.

Rochester. August 25. This variety is very hardy in bud and must be heavily thinned for best size. Fruit is of yellow flesh and covered with a deep reddish color. Quality excellent.

Hiley. August 25. Where soil conditions are right, Hiley is a fine, all-around variety. It prefers a heavier soil than some other varieties. The intense color which nearly covers the fruit, gives it much favor in the market.

Champion. September 1. An unusually hardy, strong-growing tree which produces fruit of immense size. The white, creamy color intermingled with red, makes a most attractive appearance.

Belle of Georgia. September 1. The Elberta of white varieties, being similar in shape, habit of ripening, etc. We have budded all of our Belles from the orchard of Conyers Farm, Greenwich, Conn., and can assure you of a strain unsurpassed anywhere.



Comparison of size in our three larger grades of Peach trees

Elberta. September 5. Too well known to need any description. Is often rightfully called the king of Peaches; very hardy, prolific bearer of uniformly large fruit; good shipper, known and demanded by the public in general. Would you consider \$2.50 to \$3.00 per 14-qt. basket a satisfactory price for peaches? We know where this was done this past season and hundreds of baskets per day moved at these rates. Certainly nothing can surpass Elberta when it comes to bringing in the shekels.

Hale. September 8. Plant Hale within a few rows of some other variety to insure pollination of blossoms, and the result is astonishing. Such crops of mammoth fancy fruit are almost unbelievable. Very similar to Elberta, but more round, and larger. Tree is not as strong a grower as some, but is a sure money maker.

Lizzie. September 20. A seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent; yellow, freestone; more lemon-yellow than Elberta, but otherwise similar; appears to be a most promising variety.

Nectar. August 3. The description of Arp Beauty will apply to Nectar. The two varieties are so similar that the New Jersey Exp. Station could see no difference.

APPLES



View of Baldwin Apple tree in our orchard where we cut our budding wood

No doubt, the Apple is the most widely grown of any fruit, and why should it not be so? There are few fruits which have such a variety of uses, and while the "Apple habit" is increasing by leaps and bounds, still the surface has only been scratched. Large amounts have been expended by Citrus and Raisin organizations to stimulate the use of those fruits. Were the same amount expended by Apple producers in intelligent advertising, would not a baked Apple and cream as a breakfast appetizer, or an "Apple between smokes," to say nothing of the healthful side of the matter, make a strong bid with the consumer? There are wonderful possibilities in increasing the consumption of Apples.

Fortunately, there are good varieties which will supply the consumer throughout the whole year, so that Apple growing need not be a seasonable occupation; it is a permanent, all-year, interesting and profitable business. Apple orchards can be brought into bearing in from 4 to 8 years, depending upon the variety and method of growing. If cared for, they will outlast an ordinary lifetime, producing wonderful crops of fruit, which can practically be cared for up to picking time by machine.

Contrast this saving in growing expense with that necessary for vegetable crops where so much hand labor is necessary.

Our Apple trees this season were grown on land never before used for nursery stock, and the result of our efforts has exceeded all of our expectations. Of Apple trees we have ever grown, and all having

Consequently we can offer our customers the best lot

October 26, 1925.

To Fruit Growers:

About 9,000 one- and two-year-old Apple trees were certified during the Summer of 1925 by this Association for the Wallingford Nurseries of the Barnes Nursery & Orchard Co., Wallingford, Connecticut. This certification was in charge of Dr. J. K. Shaw, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, our agent for certification.

This does not mean that other trees sold by the Wallingford Nurseries are misnamed, nor that the trees are guaranteed in any way by this Association. It does mean that each certified tree has been carefully examined and pronounced true to name by a disinterested expert, and that the danger of accidental mixing of varieties has been practically eliminated.

A lead seal is attached to each certified tree, bearing the name of the variety and our stamp of certification as being true to name.

Trees of the following varieties were certified in 1925 for the Wallingford Nurseries:

Baldwin	Cortland	Delicious	Gravenstein	McIntosh
Opalescent	Wealthy	Red Astrachan	R. I. Greening	Rome Beauty
Stayman	Wagener	Williams	Northern Spy	Yellow Transparent

THE MASSACHUSETTS FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

S. L. Davenport, North Grafton, *President*
R. A. Van Meter, Amherst, *Secretary*

CERTIFIED APPLES TREES

Although all of our Apple trees have been budded direct from bearing trees, we are this season offering as an additional safeguard to planters, trees certified to be true to name by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association under the direction of Dr. J. K. Shaw. This means that every tree has been examined while in leaf, pronounced true to name, and a metal tag inserted through a limb, showing its variety, to stay there until the tree comes into bearing. Thus our customers have the opinion of a disinterested expert that when these trees reach bearing size, they will bear what was intended.

Certification represents some cost and then too, there is always a shrinkage from trees damaged in digging or from root gall which must be discarded, and often a surplus in some particular variety so that it is necessary to charge a slightly higher price for certified stock, which however, we are sure you will agree is exceptionally cheap insurance that the tree will be the variety intended. Varieties which can be supplied in certified stock will be found above.



Fruit picking scene in one our Baldwin orchards where our buds are cut

APPLES—continued

S, denotes Summer; F, denotes Fall; W, denotes Winter.

Baldwin. (W.) No description is necessary of this reliable old Winter variety which fills a demand for culinary purposes as well as table use. The tree is vigorous and very productive. Fruit very large and well covered with red. Baldwin should be in every orchard. All our propagating of this variety has been from our own orchards, which have always been very productive of first-class fruit.

Delicious. (W.) Early Winter. Each year sees a better demand for the fruit of this variety. Its fine flavor, large size and beautiful red color make it an especially fine variety for a fancy trade. Our Delicious trees were budded from trees of Mr. Roy Gully in Rockville, Conn., who has carried away premiums on this variety at at least two different New England fruit shows.

Duchess. (S.) The first variety of importance in the Apple season. Tree bears young and regularly. Fruit is of good size, striped and always in good demand as a cooking Apple.

Gravenstein. (F.) Here is a strictly high quality Apple. Fruit is very large, distinctly striped, and when well ripened is a high color. The demand for this variety of fruit is increasing each year and the variety should be in every orchard.

Cortland. (F.) The wonderful new Cortland Apple is the result of crossing Ben Davis blossoms with McIntosh by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. For years, this station has worked for new varieties of the McIntosh type, which would lengthen the season of that fine variety, and Cortland has even surpassed their expectations. As compared with McIntosh, the fruit is larger, ripens two to three weeks later, hangs to the trees like a Ben Davis, has a firmer skin, which makes it handle well, has the same McIntosh flavor, and is deep red with carmine splashes overlaid with a purplish bloom. In 1923, Cortland was the winner of the Wilder Silver Medal offered by the American Pomological Society for the best new variety, and to qualify for this medal, a variety must show superiority to all existing varieties with which it will compete, and must show promise of commercial possibilities in the future. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower of McIntosh type, bears annually and at an early age. Dr. Hedrick of the Geneva Experiment Station has probably seen more of the Cortland than any other man, and anyone who has heard him speak knows that he cannot say too much in its favor.

APPLES—continued

McIntosh (F.) Probably the demand for no variety of Apple has increased as fast as for the McIntosh. Its extremely high quality is each year making it better and better known to the public. In spite of its susceptibility to Apple scab, growers are learning better and better how to handle it, and we predict that the demand for McIntosh will continually increase each year and that it will always sell at a premium. Although McIntosh is a Fall Apple, when promptly cold stored after picking, they can be kept until May and still retain that crispness and wonderful quality that has made the variety so popular. Surely a variety which is an early bearer of annual crops of such high quality fruit as the McIntosh will continue to be the best of its season.

Opalescent (F.) A very highly colored Apple of large size, ripening in October. This is a long-season variety as the red is so intense it can be sold from early September if necessary, although it does not reach maturity until a month later. Tree is vigorous.

Red Astrachan (S.) Used either for cooking or table use, when well-grown they always sell at a premium. We have never produced enough to supply our road market trade. When well arranged in 4-quart pony baskets, people simply will not let you keep them, and in larger packages the wholesale trade is far from cared for.

R. I. Greening (W.) Early Winter. This old, reliable variety is in great favor, especially in New York City. It is especially fine for cooking and although its green color is not as attractive to the public in general, where known it is always in demand.

Rome Beauty (W.) This variety does its best in such states as New Jersey, Ohio, and the northwest, attaining better color and therefore more value. It bears young, and is especially valuable as a filler where a Winter variety is desired.

Gentlemen: April 9, 1925.
Received the trees from you O. K., and they're surely nice and I thank you for them.

Yours truly,
ANTON ELFLEIN, Spring Valley, N. Y.



One- and two-year Baldwin trees. Note the height of the yardstick.



Hyslop Crab Apples

CRAB APPLE

Hyslop Crab. The best of the Crab Apple varieties; very prolific bearer of dark red fruit, especially fine for jellies.

DWARF APPLES

The dwarf Apples we offer are known as Doucin or semi-dwarf. They are especially valuable used as fillers or for small plantings where space is limited. We have about twenty-five acres of these in bearing for several years, which have proven to be as productive as any standards with the additional advantage of bearing at an earlier age.

Varieties we can supply will be named in our price list.

PEARS

To many the word "Pears" seems to suggest a risky enterprise, a fine crop of blight, and complete loss of investment. Blight is coming more and more to be looked upon as a very ordinary trouble, easily controlled by care. It should be cut out and burned as soon as found, making sure to cut several inches below the last dead leaves.

We do not recommend a long list of varieties; rather, that a few of the best be used. Those we list are the best for either home use or commercial purposes and will cover the season from early 'till late. Pears can be planted on land heavier than for either Apples or Peaches so long as it is well drained or does not have standing water.

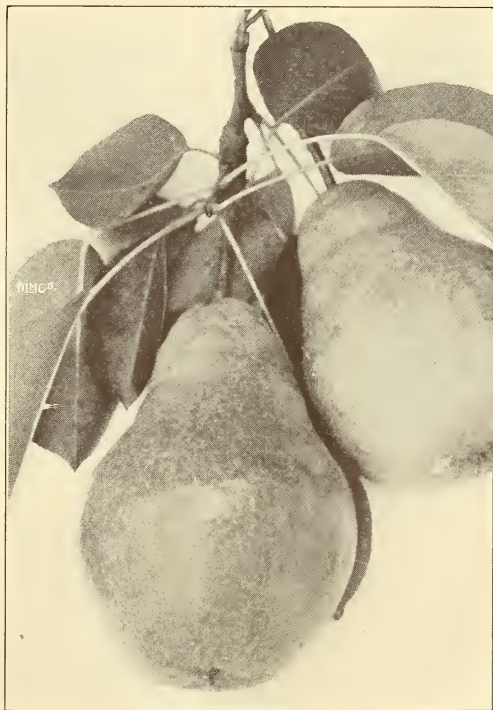
Clapps Favorite. Early August. The first really good early Pear. Fruit is large, rather broad at base and tapers quickly. It always carries a nice, red blush which makes it especially attractive. Quality is very good, but the fruit should be picked green and ripened in a dark cellar. Clapps Favorite seems to be more subject to fire blight than some varieties, and trees must be watched for any signs of this disease, which should be at once removed.

Bartlett. The real standard variety of Pears known by everyone. Very fine for table use and canning. Tree is a good grower and very productive. By no means pass up the Bartlett.

Beurre Bosc. This is probably the best eating Pear grown. It is large and tapers strongly to the stem, being nearly covered with russet. In listing this variety, our customers should understand that it naturally is not a straight grower. After attaining a few years of age, it appears as nice as any variety. Many people in the past have not understood its characteristics and have blamed nurserymen for sending second-class trees.

Kieffer. Early Winter. While the Kieffer is of rather poor quality for table use it is one of the finest for preserving; in fact, there are many things worse than a good yellow Kieffer in December. Stands shipping well and large quantities are exported to Europe each year.

Seckel. A delicious little Pear that is always in demand either for dessert or culinary purposes. The tree is a slower grower than some others, but stout and erect.



Pears, Bartlett

CHERRIES

Here is a fruit not as widely grown as it deserves. It seems to have been mostly planted in sections having canning factories, but any city, town or village presents great opportunity for marketing cherries.

The sour varieties especially are greatly in demand, both for canning and pies, and also are more easily grown than the sweet, although the sweet will invariably outsell the sour in price. Sweet Cherries should be planted in April for best results, but the sour varieties can be planted over a longer period.

Montmorency. (Sour.) This is the very best of the sour Cherries. Fruit is large, deep red and when fully ripe is of excellent eating quality. Its principle use is for culinary purposes and for such there is none better.

Governor Wood. (Sweet.) This is a bright-colored sweet Cherry with a handsome red cheek. Fruit is very large and produced in immense quantities. Early June.

Windsor. (Sweet.) An immense very dark red Cherry. Flesh firm, thus making it a fine market variety. Midseason.

Black Tartarian. (Sweet.) There is no better black Cherry than this variety. A strong, thrifty grower, abundant producer of the very best quality fruit. You can select any of the varieties listed here and be sure of getting as good as the best.

English Morello. Follows Montmorency, making a grand finale to the Sour Cherry season. A good first class variety.



German Prune Plum

PLUMS

German Prune. A valuable Plum for dessert, but most esteemed for market. Fruit long, oval, purple, with a thick bloom, flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating freely from the stone. A sure market for all you have to sell at most profitable prices.

Abundance. (Japan.) A handsome, light-colored plum which fruits abundantly in early season; suitable either for table use or canning.

Burbank. (Japan.) Fruit is large, slightly oval in shape, of reddish purple color and unsurpassed for canning purposes. The tree is vigorous, bears early, and for an all-around plum there is none better. Fine for table use.

QUINCES

The popularity of the Quince for jellies makes this fruit valuable both for home use or market purposes. The trees are dwarf in habit of growth, therefore can be planted closely or filled in here and there as space may be found. A rather heavy soil gives the best results.

Orange. This popular variety is probably the most planted of all Quinces. Its deep yellow color, in fact almost orange color, makes it especially attractive.

Champion. A very large greenish variety following Orange. Fine quality and valuable in a succession.

Gentlemen: March 3, 1925.

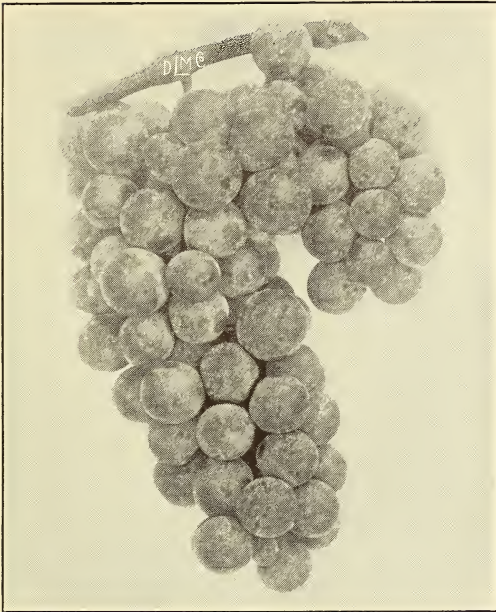
We all think a lot of your firm. I suppose once one deals with you people, he can't go anywhere else, since one gets thorough satisfaction.

Yours truly,

MR. and MRS. J. AMMDENDOLA,

GRAPES

Here is a crop which is adapted to a wide variety of soils, but requires good drainage. We have seen some of the finest vineyards on sand which was too poor to grow grass. Grape growing in the East has not kept pace with the demand for the fruit. There seems to be a period when Concord is ripe that sees the greatest demand. In spite of the fact that very late arrivals of California grapes sold low this year, that is, in late October and early November, native Concord were short, and prices ranging from \$90 to \$115 per ton common. For wine Grapes, sorting of bunches for size is not necessary, therefore the cost of handling is very small, and everything is salable. Don't miss the importance of this when it comes to profit.



Niagara Grapes. The most popular white variety

Gentlemen:

First accept our thanks for the prompt service and fine stock.

Yours truly,
RIVERSIDE GARDENS, Homer, N. Y.

Gentlemen: April 21, 1925.

Trees received in good condition. Duchess buds already showing. Stock from your nursery looks very fine. Thanking you for your most excellent service, I am,

Yours truly,
JOHN A. MONROE, Mystic, Conn.

Gentlemen: April 19, 1925.

The trees you sent me were a fine lot of trees, full of life, and were good size. I have about 7 acres of trees now, and they are doing fine; this Fall I will buy my Apple trees of you people. A friend of mine saw me planting the trees and he thought they looked extra good; he wanted me to send for some trees for him.

Yours truly,
RAY McLAUGHLIN, West Medway, Mass.

Gentlemen: April 20, 1925.

The Peach and Apple trees we received from you this Spring look very fine.

Yours truly,
ALBERT ADAMS, Uniondale, Pa.

Moore's Early. (Purple.) The earliest really good Grape. Quality unexcelled. Strong grower, very productive.

Concord. (Purple.) No variety has been planted heavier than Concord. Known to everyone the country over. Valuable as a table Grape and very widely planted for its juice.

Worden (Purple.) Ripens just ahead of Concord Is much larger, being almost mammoth in size Especially valuable as a table Grape.

Niagara. (White.) The Grapes are produced in very large, full bunches. Its quality is fine. Valuable as a table Grape.

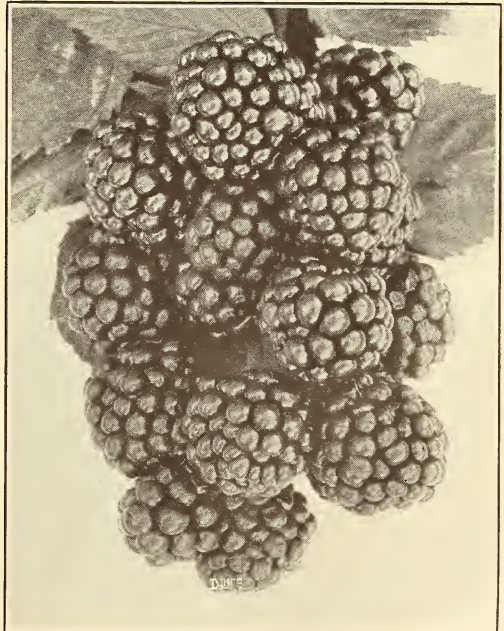
Brighton. (Red.) The flavor of this very best of red Grapes is unlike any other.

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado. This variety is not only productive but it is distinctly high quality, entirely free from the hard core found in many kinds. Eldorado will make your home happier and your customers too. We list only this one kind as we feel there are none better.

Gentlemen: March 20, 1925.
Peach trees arrived Friday. They were sure fine looking trees.

Yours truly,
JOHN A. MONROE, Mystic, Conn.



Eldorado Blackberries

STRAWBERRIES

This first fruit of the season prefers an acid soil—certainly lime will do no good. The crop should follow some well tilled crop such as Corn, as weed growth is lessened. For best results, a dressing of manure before plowing should be followed in Midsummer by an application of fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Strawberries make most of their plant growth after the 1st of August, therefore we do not like to dig from our beds during the first season.

We have this season cut our Strawberry variety list to the very bottom, leaving only the very best for home markets. The everbearing is principally a berry for home use, but for commercial purposes it is hard to beat the Howard '17 for the early to midseason berry, or the Success for the midseason to late. Both varieties are very productive and make a fine team. Both are perfect flowering and can be planted alone in any size bed with fine results.

Howard '17. (Perfect.) Without any exception this is the greatest berry we have ever fruited. A strong grower and a heavy producer, it gives maximum yields of fine quality fruit. The berries are conical, bright red all over, entirely free from white tips so common of many varieties. It begins to ripen very early and continues well into midseason. Reports from some growers as to yield seem unbelievable, but the fact remains that we can unqualifiedly recommend it as positively the best in Strawberries either for home use or market.

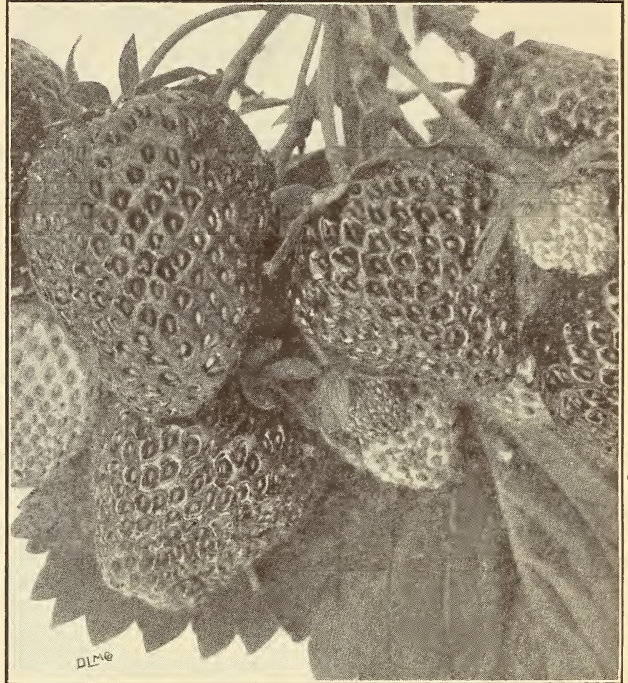
Success. (Perfect.) An enormous producer of large, well-colored berries in midseason. Fruit is tender and should be marketed locally.

Progressive Everbearing. (Perfect.) The everbearing Strawberry is mostly valuable for home use. It is a shy plant maker, but berries produced in late Summer are always of fine quality.

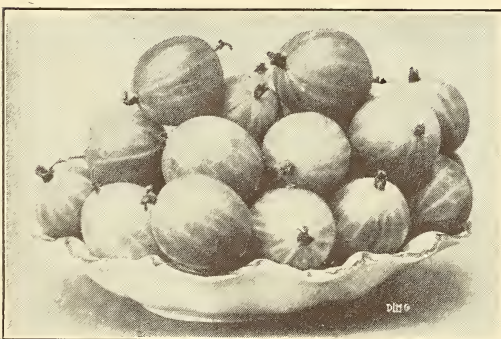
GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. An old, reliable variety of greenish white color; good quality and high producer.

Josselyn. For those who prefer a red Gooseberry we recommend Josselyn, practically free from mildew.



Howards '17 Strawberries



Downing Gooseberries

Gentlemen:

I want to thank you for your good stock and the extra berry bushes you sent.

Yours truly,
KARL FRIES, Kitchawan, N. Y.

Gentlemen: April 27, 1925.

The California Privet from you I think the best lot I ever bought, and the evergreens were the best of five nurseries I have bought of this season.

Yours truly,
HORACE W. MANN, Stoughton, Mass.

Gentlemen: April 17, 1925.

The shipment of evergreens and shrubs arrived in good condition, and we are pleased with the stock.

Yours truly,
CHAS. S. WALLS & SON,
West Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

McIntosh Fruit Outsells Any Other Variety—Why Shouldn't Cortland?



Cuthbert. Red Raspberries always bring the highest prices, and they cost no more to grow.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries fill a very desirable place in the succession of fruits, following immediately after Strawberries and preceding Blackberries. Raspberries prefer a well-drained loam, but will do exceedingly well on light, sandy land if moisture and stable manure are supplied.

Following is a reprint of an article by Prof. W. H. Darrow, in the Connecticut Agricultural College Review, issue of September, 1925.

LATHAM YIELDS BEST

Raspberry Trials Show Comparative Freedom from Mosaic Damage

The 1925 Raspberry yield figures from the demonstration plots of F. T. Jackson of Southington and G. I. Field of Branford, Conn., will be of interest to all Raspberry growers. The plots on Jackson's farm were four years old and on Field's plots, two years old. The yields, in quarts per acre, were as follows:

Variety	Jackson	Field
Latham.....	4,776	5,430
Herbert.....	2,184	3,648
Perfection.....	2,112
June.....	2,088	600
St. Regis.....	2,016
Cuthbert.....	1,968	3,600
Marlboro.....	576	408
Erskine Park.....	528

The superior yielding ability of the Latham variety is clearly demonstrated in both instances. Besides its productiveness, the Latham is an attractive berry of good quality. It is firm enough to ship well. The color is a bright red, making it an attractive market berry. The quality is as good or better than most—although it is not of such high quality as the Cuthbert. The writer believes that during the next few years, it will prove the most profitable market berry for southern New England. Since it is hardy and is known to do well in Vermont, as well as Minnesota and Iowa, it may prove to be a profitable variety over a much wider range of the country.

One of the most disastrous diseases of the Raspberry—as all Raspberry growers know to their sorrow—is the mosaic disease. The Latham variety seems to get mosaic as well as other varieties, but the writer has yet to see an instance where the mosaic has very seriously affected the Latham variety. The comparatively low yield of the Cuthbert variety in Mr. Jackson's demonstration plot was due to the mosaic disease. Many of the Cuthbert plants were seriously dwarfed by the

disease, whereas the Latham nearby, was not noticeably affected. The comparatively high yield of the Cuthbert on Mr. Field's plot was due chiefly to the relatively small amount of mosaic present. Had the Cuthbert on Mr. Jackson's plot been free from mosaic, it would probably have stood second or third instead of sixth.

During the past two years, horticulturists have been suggesting that Raspberry growers secure the Redpath Raspberry in place of the Latham, but the importance of this would seem to be somewhat doubtful with the present evidence at hand. The Redpath is claimed to be a strain of Latham which is free from the mosaic.

Connecticut growers should consider only three Raspberry varieties for the midseason or late crop. They are Latham, Cuthbert, and Herbert. For early varieties the choice should be made from June, Perfection, and St. Regis.

W. H. DARROW, *Fruit Specialist.*

All the Raspberry plants offered for sale by us have been double inspected by state inspectors, pronounced free of mosaic disease and carry a certificate to that effect.

Plum Farmer. (Black.) A very productive variety, berries are of good size and hold up well. We use Plum Farmer for our road market and have yet to have fault found with the fruit.

Herbert. A very large, fine quality red berry. It begins early and lasts late, producing heavily all the time. Our only criticism of it in northern sections is that in some Winters the tops will kill back.

Cuthbert. Probably the most commonly planted of all red Raspberries. Hardy, productive and good quality.

St. Regis. (Everbearing Red.) It is a pleasing sight after plants have borne in early Summer as heavily as St. Regis does, to see them again begin to fruit in early August and continue until frost. This is what St. Regis will do. While the quality is not as high as Herbert the fruit is always in demand.

Latham. Read the reprint on page 13 by Prof. W. H. Darrow in regard to Latham. This variety was originated at the Fruit Breeding Farm of Minnesota. It has proven extremely hardy in all northern states, and in Canada. Very vigorous in growth, producing strong canes able to carry heavy crops. The berry is very large and deep red in color, making it most attractive. The firmness makes it excellent either for shipping or for home use. By all means try some Latham.

Columbia. (Purple.) While not as well known in the market as either red or black, Columbia is being more and more demanded each year. It is an enormous producer of immense purple berries. A cross between red and black. As a canning berry there is none better and many a person buying them at our road market has thanked us for advising the canning of Columbia, and then, too, Columbia brings a higher price than "black-caps."

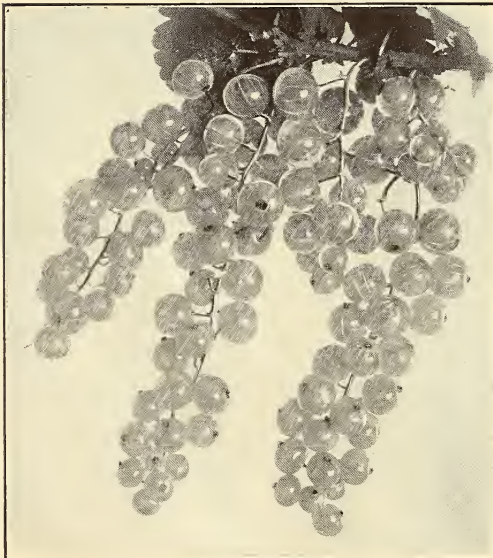
CURRENTS

A few years ago Currants were a drug on the market and growers in some sections deliberately ripped out their plantings. All things have their ups and downs, and now the pendulum has swung the other way. Currants are very easy to handle as they will wait a reasonable time to be picked, a period of three weeks usually being conservative.

We had no difficulty in obtaining \$6.00 and more per crate for Currants at wholesale during season of 1925.

Fay. The plants are of medium size but produce heavily. Large, good quality fruit.

Perfection. Perfection produces berries of immense size and by many is considered the very best variety of Currants. The plant is moderately thrifty, comparing favorably with Fay in this respect.



Wilder Currants

Wilder. We consider Wilder the best of the three varieties listed. We have fruited them all and find Wilder to be the strongest grower, the heaviest producer and has produced fruit as large as that of any variety. For commercial or home planting we strongly urge Wilder.

ASPARAGUS

Of course, Asparagus will do its best on good, well-drained land, but by all means avoid wet fields. If you have a piece of land which is too light to grow most farm crops, try Asparagus. Strength is stored in the roots during the Summer for new shoots in early Spring. Therefore, by applying fertilizers the fertility of the soil can be built up and still good returns received from Asparagus. For the past five years, returns from Asparagus have been unusually fine, and the crop comes at a time when there is little income on most farms.

Palmetto. We especially recommend this variety as our own twelve acres of Asparagus and tests of several other varieties have caused us to use only Palmetto. Asparagus is especially well adapted to light, sandy land, and on such it will do better than any other crop we know of. We are receiving good yields on one field which originally was too poor to grow even weeds.

Washington. We have never grown this variety for cutting, but it is most highly spoken of by those who have. Very productive and said to be rust-proof.

RHUBARB

Myatt's Linnaeus. There is no variety that can take the place of this well-known old sort, hardy, tried and true.

Distance for Planting

Standard Apples—36 to 40 ft. each way.

Dwarf Apples—20 ft. each way.

Standard Pears—20 ft. each way.

Sour Cherries—20 ft. each way.

Sweet Cherries—25 ft. each way.

Plums and Peaches—16 to 20 ft. each way.

Quinces—10 to 12 ft. each way.

Grapes—Rows 8 to 10 ft. apart, 6 to 8 ft. apart in row.

Currants and Gooseberries—Rows 4 ft. apart, 2 to 3 ft. apart in row.

Raspberries—Rows 5 to 6 ft. apart, 2 to 3 ft. apart in row.

Blackberries—Rows 6 to 7 ft. apart, 2 to 3 ft. apart in row.

Strawberries—Rows 3 to 3½ ft. apart, 15 to 18 in. apart in row.

Asparagus—Rows 4 ft. apart, 15 to 18 in. apart in row.

Rule.—To find number of trees or plants per acre, multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or square. This divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.

HEDGES **Privet, California.** Where a quick, low-priced hedge is desired, and where the temperature does not go below 10 degrees below zero, we suggest California Privet, when colder than this the tops will often damage, but it is seldom that the plant is killed below the earth line. They should be planted about 8 inches apart center to center.

Privet, Amoor River. Very similar to California Privet, but perfectly hardy.

Privet, Ibota. More spreading than California Privet, leaves not quite as large.

Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergi). For beauty and gracefulness it is very hard to beat Japan Barberry. It is perfectly hardy, with light green foliage, but takes on beautiful, reddish hues after the first frost. After the leaves drop the bushes are covered with brilliant red berries which hang all Winter. Plants should be spaced 12 to 15 inches apart, center to center.

American Arborvitae. This is a pretty, evergreen tree, bright green during the growing season, but a bronze-green during Winter. Fast growing and hardy, it makes a perfect screening hedge, which can be kept to any desirable height by trimming. Trees should be planted about 1½ feet apart, center to center.

The evergreen living hedge serves to shelter the garden and impart a sense of coziness and comfort during the Winter months.

ORNAMENTALS

This catalogue is issued primarily for fruit growers. To any who are desirous of ornamental stock we will be pleased to mail a catalogue describing evergreens, shrubbery, Roses, Peonies, Vines, etc.



This picture shows the planting of Lombardy Poplars and Arborvitae evergreens together for immediate as well as future screening.

